

BOSTON RECORD
WEDNESDAY,
THE ANNIVERSARY
NEW YORK

The following account of the annual meetings, is abridged from

Additional results of the operations of the last year.
Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes.—There were under the supervision of the missionaries of this Society during the last year, 367 Sabbath schools, containing, as is estimated, 19,000 scholars. These schools, in many instances, owe their existence to the labors of the Missionaries. 203 Bible Classes, containing 5,500 scholars, have also

circles, as well as in the Sunday schools, several revivals


missionaries have made these little works productive of much good, by distributing them among the people of their charge.

Education Course.—The knowledge of the moral wants of the East and West, communicated in the reports of the missionaries of the Society, and published in the *Quarterly Magazine* and reports, it is presumed, has induced many young men to enter upon a course of preparation for the Gospel ministry, that they may enter into fields of labor so full of promise.

Foreign Missions.—The cause of the *Sabbath*, and that of *temperance*, have all been promoted by means of the missionaries of this Society. Almost every missionary who has been long enough on the field to make his *first* return, has returned with reports of the great reformation of a Temperance Society, or an increase of its members.

Revivals of Religion.—The whole number reported as added to the churches aided by this Society during the past year, is 1,959. Many of these have been the gradual ingatherings of the successive seals of the ministry of those whose labors have been attended with no general awakening. Others have been the fruits of the more copious outpourings of the Spirit of God. Not less than 10,000 of the

churches aided, have been blessed with what are appropriately called revivals of religion, each of which has been attended with from 20 to 100 hopeful conversions.



AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.
Fourteenth Annual Report.

The Report suitably notices the death of the Hon. Bushrod Washington, one of the Vice-Presidents, and of Col. Rogers

The receipts for the past year have been \$170,967 viz. :
\$62,196 in payment of books sold, \$18,441 from legacies, \$13,193 to aid the general supply, \$14,966 from other sources except loans, loans \$20,000. It will deduct the receipts from loans the income of the Society.

receipts from donations and legacies have been less than double that of the year preceding, and the income also from the sale of books has been considerable, but notwithstanding this augmented income, such have been the expenditures of the year that the Society is now in debt, as stated, for borrowed money to the amount of \$20,500. This debt has been incurred on account of the peculiar circumstances in which the Society has been placed for the past year. The resolution of the last anniversary to attempt the purchase of the Bible for the last anniversary in the course of two years, made it necessary that a large stock of books should be at once prepared. Money was therefore borrowed, presuming that outstanding debts would soon be paid, and liberal contributions made, and thus the debt of the society be liquidated. Had the money due from auxiliaries been paid in, as fully as was anticipated, the debt would have been paid, and the society would

The amount received from legacies, as has been stated, is \$18,441. Of this sum \$10,000 were from the estate of John F. Marsh, of Eastchester, N. Y., and \$7,000 from the estate of John Willington, of the city of New York, both of the Baptist denomination. These legacies have been of essential aid to the Board, in their straitened circumstances, in carrying on their operations.

Among the donations is one of \$1000 from the Philadelphia Bible Society, which is not auxiliary. This society has in the course of the last three years supplied all the destitute families of Pennsylvania with the Bible, and instead of being exhausted by its benevolent labours, is now led to aid the destitute in other portions of the Union.

Books printed and issued.

The number of Bibles and Testaments printed or purchased in the course of the year is 305,000, viz. English Bibles 229,500, English Testaments 74,500; Spanish Bibles 2,000, Gospel of Luke in Seneca 750, German Testaments purchased 1,000.

Plates for a new minion Bible for general circulation, and also for a new enlarged Bible for Sunday Schools have recently been cast, so that books from them will soon be ready for circulation.

The books issued in the course of the year amount to 238,563, being an increase of 32,461 over the issues of the preceding year, and making no aggregate since the formation of the Society of 1,064,980 copies. Of those issued the year, 120,351 were entire Bibles, and 95,206 entire Testaments. Of the issues of the past year, 195,210 were on sale and 43,373 gratuitously distributed. Of those gratuitously distributed, 23,790 were entire Bibles. Most of the gratuitous issues have been for the supply of the Western and newly settled parts of the Southern States. No application for books has been refused during the year, where there was evidence that they were needed and would be faithfully

As explorations have but recently been commenced in most of the destitute settlements, the applications for assistance have not been as numerous, by any means, as may be anticipated the coming year. A large stock of books has been prepared and is now ready for distribution wherever they may be truly needed. Such too, are now the facilities for printing and binding, that almost any quantity which may be required, can be prepared during the coming year, in *convenient and reasonable* provided.

State of supply in the different States.

Intellection to the important resolution adopted at the late anniversary, the Board though not without fear, have strong hopes of seeing it carried into effect.

In the states of *New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland* the work is already accomplished. In the six *New-England* States, and in the *South and North Carolina*, the work is

effected that few members of the Society are now in want of clothing. In *Virginia*, twelve agents are now at the service of the State Society, about eighteen counties have already been supplied, and strong expectations are entertained that the remainder will also be supplied before the next anniversary.

In the other states and in the territories, the work is less advanced, but many extensive districts have been supplied, and almost everywhere where preparatory labour has been performed, and the Board think that the work of supplying the destitute families in the United States with the Bible will in two years from May last, be still practicable, if the friends of the institution will all co-operate. With prompt and

It is not on the part of an individual means can be raised, the books can be printed and distributed. And the Ho-
w it is to be distinctly understood, that without great
both on the part of the old States and the new, the work can
not be done. If many of those States which have purch-
ed books on credit, do not pay for them within a few months
the work cannot be done. If those societies which have
pledged donations, do not in some good measure at least
deem their pledges, the work cannot be done. If the
counties which are yet to be supplied, do not enter on the
plan at once, the work cannot be done. The great obsta-
cles to the failure in this enterprise is from "the thief of time"
or procrastination. Consider the economy and timeliness of

HAMPSHIRE SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

This Union held its annual meeting in Northampton, Mass., April 29th. The Hon. Lewis Strong was elected President, Mr. D. S. Whitney, Sec., Dea. E. S. Phelps, Treas.—The "Union Questionnaire" was recommended as a lesson book for the season. The Standing Committee were requested to prepare a series of lessons from the Scripture for the small children and have a list of them printed and distributed. A committee were appointed to prepare a list of Books suitable for Sabbath School Libraries.

authorized to adopt such measures as they may think proper for that purpose. It was voted, that each Parish in county be advised to adopt a vigorous course of visitation within their limits, by visitors appointed for that purpose to induce a more full attendance on Sabbath School instruction, and that each teacher visit the pupils of their respective classes and the families with which they are connected. The Directors were requested to prepare for a public meeting of the friends of the cause, to be held at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Smith, on the 10th inst. at 7 o'clock.

ing of the friends of Sabbath Schools to be held at the
and place of the next annual meeting.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

on Wednesday May 12, at 10 A.

POETRY.

From the Christian Watchman.

THE SABBATH.

How brightly dawn the day of sacred rest!
The early beauties of the virgin spring
Are lovely, fresh, but fading, and so still,
When, sprinkled with the cool refreshing dews,
They wake, enlivened by the radiant beams
Of this sweet Sabbath sun. Let me arise
And drink the freshness of this heavenly air,
And see the glorious works of Him who raised
My Saviour from the tomb. Three holy days
I love thy cheerful hours. Thy allowed scenes
I love to dwell upon. I love to see
The Sabbath scholars gathering to the place
Of Christian teaching. There I love to stand,
And listen to the teacher's morning prayer,
While to the God of Hosts he offers up
His early supplications. The labourer
Of thy Sabbath hours shall be repaid,
Dear teacher, when on Zion's mount those babes
Shall stand, washed, sanctified, forever saved,
Made stary gems in thy eternal crown.

Hark! how the Sabbath bell sounds o'er the fields,
And dies away in softened tones among
The pine-clad mountains. Up to thy temple-gates,
The lovely courts, the lovely Levites,
My joyful feet shall hasten. I delight
To meet my Saviour there—to see the King—
The King of Saints walking in glory forth,
Bending beneath his sway the stubborn hearts
Of sinners. I delight to hear the sound
Of solemn psalms, while all the cheerful choir
Join in a melody which might befit
The orchestra of heaven.

But most I love
To sit me down among the chosen ones
Of Christ my Lord: with the dear cherished saints
To meet around the sacramental feast,
And hold communion with the King of Kings—
The sinners' Friend—the heavenly Sanctifier.
I love to feel the peace the world knows not;
Which nature cannot give nor take away.
The sacred bread I eat—the sacred cup
I taste. With tender grief I mourn the past,
And joy ineffable springs up within.
I love to consecrate anew my soul to Him,
To life—my all—my all in time—my all
Beyond the grave—in the dear name of Him,
Who died that I might live. I love to pray
And weep, and meditate on Christ, my God!
And stronger faith, and brighter hopes arise,
And holier joys spring up and melt my heart
In longings for the pure, unmingled peace
Of heaven.

Thine holy day—day of my God—blest day—
Sacred to holy thoughts, to heavenly joys—
Foretaste of Zion's bliss—the bliss above—
The bliss of saints around the eternal throne!
Extended be thy peaceful influence
To all the world, till Christ shall reign supreme,
Triumphantly. IDEM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.

The Convention at Worcester on the 13th of April, if we may judge from a long report in the *Yeoman*, must have been useful to those who attended, and will have great influence in promoting general education. Its purpose was, "to ascertain the defects, and devise the means of improving our Common Schools." The Rev. Mr. Allen of Northborough was Chairman; and Daniel Stone Esq. of Worcester, Secretary.

On the present condition of Common Schools, addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Going and Hill of Worcester, Mr. Johnson of Princeton, and the Chairman. Besides many acknowledgments of the value of the Convention, the speakers pointed out their inefficiency. Among the causes of this, were named a wrong selection of school books; a want of sufficient interest on the subject in the community; a want of qualification on the part of the instructors; a wrong method of imparting instruction; a wrong organization of the school rooms. These topics were brought before the meeting, and discussions of great interest grew out of them. Committees were appointed to examine and point out the remedies of these defects.

At an adjourned meeting, the Rev. Mr. Allen made an interesting report on the subject of school books: stated the defects of many in common use, and recommended in part a selection which his own observation and the experience of many teachers present had proved most useful. This was recommended by instructions to report a more full course at a future meeting.

The next subject brought before the meeting, was the influence of Lycæums on schools and education generally. Messrs. Wyder of Charlton, and Hollister of Boston, on this subject made some interesting remarks. The great influence of Lycæums, it is believed is not yet fully understood. They are adapted to supply a want in the community which our schools and academies do not. Even female Lycæums, it was maintained, might be established in every town, and by familiar lectures and mutual instruction, every town might educate its own teachers.

A report was then made by Rev. Mr. Going, from the committee on improved methods of imparting instruction, especially on the infant school system, and its adaptation to primary schools in general. The committee urged that portions of this subject made some interesting remarks. The great influence of Lycæums, it is believed is not yet fully understood. They are adapted to supply a want in the community which our schools and academies do not. Even female Lycæums, it was maintained, might be established in every town, and by familiar lectures and mutual instruction, every town might educate its own teachers.

Profitable remarks were also made by several gentlemen on improvements which might be made in the higher schools. Apparatus, illustrative of natural science, should be introduced there, but not so far as to preclude the necessity of hard and patient study on the part of the scholar. A register like that which is used in the schools in Worcester, which should exhibit a daily account of the conduct of the pupils, both good and bad, was recommended to all the schools.

A committee on the means of improving the education of teachers was early appointed by this Convention, which committee, by their chairman, E. Washburn Esq. reported that it was expedient to form a County Association for the improvement of popular education. The object of the association being principally to afford facilities for the better education of teachers. It is well known, that a school for the education of teachers had been strongly recommended by the Governor, and that the subject has been repeatedly brought before our Legislature without effect. The object of this association is, as far as may be, to provide this by voluntary effort. A Constitution was reported and adopted, and the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Association for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Jonathan Going. Vice President, Rev. Joseph Allen. Secretary, Mr. Anthony Chase. Cor. Secretary, Ebenezer Washburn Esq. Directors, Gen. Silas Towne, Rev. Abner Hill, Heman Stebbins Esq., Rev. John Nelson, Ira Barton Esq., Caleb Hayward Esq., Joseph Willard Esq. It was then resolved that the President, Vice President, Secretaries, and Directors, constitute an executive committee, to carry into effect the recommendation in the report on education of teachers, by taking measures to procure lectures and other suitable instruction for teachers the ensuing autumn, at such time and place, and for such a period as they shall deem expedient. It is now hoped that great good will be done in the midst of an institution for the education of teachers; for which instructors may be prepared for their work; carrying with them an acquaintance with the best system and the best means of carrying it into effect.

During the week of the session of the Convention, several interesting and instructive lectures on geology and natural philosophy, and explanatory of the apparatus for infant schools, were delivered by Mr. J. Hollbrook. Animated and able addresses were made by Governor Lincoln, and other distinguished gentlemen from different parts of the County. The several schools in Worcester were visited, and the system there adopted, fully explained. On the whole, the week was one of great interest to the friends of popular education, and the interest remained unabated to the end. A deep impression was left on the state of the community, and a better course of education; that great defects exist; that much ought to be done, and something may be done to remedy them.

THE THEATRE.

It is the opinion of the friends of morality, of different professions and occupations, that theatrical amusements are so directly demoralizing, in their tendency, that they ought to be discontinued. There can be no doubt, that this opinion would be more extensively embraced, were it more generally known, by what means theatres are sustained. It is believed by those, who have the opportunity of judging on the subject, that were the sale of ardent spirits to be stopped in the theatres, the income arising from other sources could not support them. Let this fact be demonstrated, and there can be no longer a doubt remaining, respecting the tendency of these establishments, and it would be seen, also, that the most direct and efficient method of putting them down, would be to effect the discontinuance of the dram selling business, in and about them. It will require a long while, before public opinion can reach those dark retreats of dissipation and vice. When the more respectable of the theatre-going have become disgusted with the corrupting scenes which invariably present themselves at the theatre, and wholly withdraw from their patronage, then the abandoned and dissolute will still resort thither for purposes of beastly gratification. It therefore would appear to be a subject, properly coming within the province of municipal regulations. Ought not the municipal authorities in every city where there is a theatre, to institute inquiries respecting the effects of such establishments on public morals, and devise means for their utter abolition, if they are found incapable of being converted to a public good? If theatres can be made to answer a valuable purpose to the community, without at the same time tending to public injury, all that we would contend for, would be to have a sufficient effort made by the proper authorities to bring about the change. But if this cannot be done, and we doubt whether it can, we shall insist upon it that they ought to be put down. Nothing can come more appropriate to the province of the municipal authorities, than those measures necessary to guard the foundation, on which all our useful institutions are based. And what, we would ask, is that foundation, but public virtue? When a wise man ascertains, that an insidious stream has turned from its wonted channel, and is undermining the foundation of his dwelling, he sets himself to the work of tracing it to its source, that he may give it a different direction, and thus prevent his house from falling into ruins. So vigilant, should the guardians of the public weal be, in tracing to their proper sources, those vices and abominations, which are threatening to lay in ruins our beautiful institutions, that none of them should be allowed to exist, without detection, and the proper measures taken to annihilate them. And the people ought to see, that the guardianship of their interests is entrusted in proper hands.

SCORCHING TIMES.

During the sessions of Cincinnati Presbytery, at Pleasant Ridge, the first week in April, a sermon was delivered on the origin, progress, evils and cure of Intemperance, from Isa. xxviii. 1.—"Wo to the drunkards of Ephraim, whose glorious beauty is a fading flower, which are on the heads of the first and second, and are perished with vine."

This sermon and an address delivered the next day by one of the ruling members, fell like fire and brimstone upon a number of topics which till then had remained unscorched, except with internal fires, kindled in their breasts by ardent spirits. To a proposition for the formation of a temperance society, these victims of folly made the most decided resistance. One said, "I am no lawyer, nor doctor, nor preacher: I am a farmer, and if this business goes on, what is to become of my rye and fruit and potatoes?" By turning these into whiskey I make money—and if this be prevented I shall have no money to pay my preacher nor my doctor nor lawyer, and I will never sign such a paper while my head's hot!"

Another, a respectable Elder rose and said, "I will sign the paper, for my wife and I this morning have cast out all our whiskey, apples, brandy and cherry-bounce, (amounting to between \$3 and 40 gallons,) and we intend to have no more as long as we live," or words to that effect.

Another, whose central fires were already producing volcanoes in his visage, said he had heard but one side of the question, and should be glad if some one would preach from Deut. xiv. 26.—"And thou shalt bestow that money—for wine or for strong drink, or for whatever thy soul desireth."—Others were collecting their families to prevent them from putting their names to the constitution of a Temperance Society! Alas! Alas! and these were professors of the religion of Christ, which announces that a drunkard cannot inherit the kingdom of God! "O that they were wise—that they understood this!" But in the face of this position, and in the midst of the confusion occasioned by it, a very respectable society of males and females was formed. The line of separation between the friends and enemies of true reformation is becoming more and more visible. The Lord is purifying the sons of Levi, and the time is at hand when the proud and the haughty shall be brought low, and the lowly shall be exalted. "For," Jehovah said by Malachi, "from the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles; and in every place incense shall be offered to my name and a pure offering."

INTEMPERANCE—INSANITY.

The bloated face, and trembling hand—indigestion and dropsy—diseased liver and kidneys, are common and acknowledged effects of intemperance. By this word intemperance, we do not mean merely drunkenness, but the practice of daily stimulating beyond their regular and healthy heats, the heart and blood vessels, by potations of vinous, malt, or distilled liquors. It is not, perhaps, so generally known, that the man of intemperate habits is prone to madness, and of course liable to become the inmate of a hospital or lunatic asylum. The instances of a temporary madness in drunkards, are very common. After some days they may recover by suitable medical treatment, but if they return to their evil habits, they are exposed to fresh attacks, which, finally prove fatal. A wound or a fractured limb, which, in common healthy constitutions, would soon heal, will often excite to frenzy the habitual drunkard, and be the immediate cause of his death. The chances of recovery from any disease whatever, are infinitely less for the drunkard than the sober man. When the small pox prevailed so extensively in this city, in 1823-4, we never knew a drunkard who recovered from an attack of the natural disease, that is, where neither vaccination or inoculation had been practised. They for the most part died delirious.

But independent of these instances of temporal and accidental madness, there is a formidable list of the permanent and incurable kind, caused by drunkenness. In a table of 1370 lunatics admitted into the asylum at Cork, Dr. Halloran says that 180, nearly an eighth of the whole number, were insane from this unhappy indulgence. Though the French are comparatively a sober people, it appears that out of 2507 lunatics admitted into their hospitals, 185 were insane from the same cause. Men are often driven to self destruction by a habit of drunkenness. Out of 216 cases of suicide; published by professor Esquirol, of Berlin, (in a list of 500) the causes of which were known, 54 were the effects of drunkenness and dissipation. [Journ. Health.

INJURED AFRICA.

The following striking paragraph occurred in an Address, delivered at Lexington, Ky. by the Rev. Mr. Bascom, an Agent of the Am. Colonization Society.

"Once Africa stood proud in learning, arts, and arms. Her pyramids, obelisks, and the granite pillars of her ruined cities, stand in gloomy magnificence, monuments of her architectural skill. She furnished her heroes for the field of battle and her bishops for the church of God. To learning and religion she had ably contributed. But what wonder at her present depression, riled as she has been by the blood and treasure by every Christian nation. To the shrine of European rapacity, it is computed that one hundred and ninety millions of her inhabitants have been sacrificed. To every nation, Christian and infidel, she has in vain offered up supplicants. In reply, she receives only additional weight of chains. Every gale that blows over, catches the sound of her groans, and almost every foot of her soil is stained and wet with her blood, shed by Christian steel."

Lottery Movements.—The grand jury of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring into the state of the prize, &c. of the County of Philadelphia—after affording to grogshops, as one great source of crime—thus speak of Lotteries. "The multiplicity of Lotteries of the city and county, appear to this inquest, a nuisance of the most dangerous and disgusting kind, destructive to industry and morals, and ruinous to thousands of the citizens of this Commonwealth. Nothing can be more desirable, than that an effectual check should be put to this system of gambling. The jury further say, 'In sale of tickets, are now open in the city and suburbs, besides a considerable number of persons who pass through our markets, and endeavor to draw in the weak and credulous.'—Norwich Courier.

BOSTON RECORDER.

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